

**"Xmas News."**

THIS BEAUTIFUL CARVING SET will make a pleasing and sensible gift for any housekeeper. 2-piece set handles and carver made of the very best steel—carries full guarantee. Only \$1.00. 8-piece Carving Set, in case, \$3.25.

**Tool Chests.**

—Tool Chests, filled with guaranteed tools, \$3 to \$20.  
—Empty Tool Chests, \$1 up.  
—Boys' Tool Chests, 75c up.  
—Full line of Tool Chests.

**Guaranteed Razors, \$1**  
**Carbo-Magnetic Razors, \$2.50.**

**Pocket Knives, 25c to 50c.**  
**Barney & Berry Ice Skates, 50c.**

—12c. for 8 Not Pickers.  
—12c. for 8 Not Pickers.  
—\$1 for Food Closures.

**John B. Espey,**  
"The Original \$1 Carver Man,"  
Hardware, 1010 Pa. Ave.

de 16-004

## Independent Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES.

**One of Washington's New Industries.**

WE SELL PERFECT LUBRICATION.

Why you should buy our Oils and Greases:

Because they contain the best stocks, far above the average.

Because the animal matter we use is acidless and pure.

Because all of our oils and greases are made from Pennsylvania crude.

Because our oils have inspired complete confidence.

Because they meet the engineer's requirements better than any other oils.

Because they are the best all-round oils ever offered in this or any other market.

Because each gallon is worth three gallons of any other oil.

Because when you buy our oils you get perfect lubrication.

We handle lubricating waste in carload lots, keep all grades and can give you attractive prices and prompt delivery. We are independent of any trust or monopoly.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:  
FIRST AND "M" STS. N.E. PHONE EAST 870-M.  
de 25-1156

**AMERICAN WATCHES**

Any Make or Grade

—AT—

**1 DOLLAR**

ADDED TO WHOLESALE PRICES (CATALOGUES FOR REFERENCE.)

**RAMSAY'S,**

1221 F St. N.W.

All Watches and Goods Fully Guaranteed.  
de 28-285

**PIANOS AND ORGANS**

ESTABLISHED 1842.

**STIEFF,**

Without a Rival for Tone, Touch and Durability.

THE STIEFF PIANO

Is regarded by its thousands of purchasers as one of the best musical instruments on the market today.

A number of bargains in slightly used pianos of different makes, including several Stieff Pianos.

We are manufacturers selling our own piano, "The Stieff" directly through our own branch warehouses, which are located in all the leading cities.

Examine our stock and let us explain to you the advantages of dealing directly with the manufacturer.

**CHAS. M. STIEFF,**

Warehouses.

521 11th St. N.W.

J. C. Conliff, Manager.

Open evenings until Christmas.  
Phone Main 2960.

de 16-11

**Pianos---**

If they

come from

**Pfeiffer's**

they're

all right---

1324-1326 F St.

de 16-1150

**Knabe Pianos.**

Bargains in new and used instruments of various makes.

Sole agents for the Aeolian and Pianola.

PIANOS RENTED.

**Wm. Knabe & Co.,**

1209 Penna. Ave.

**"Shoes Built on Honor."**

## The Oldest Shoe House in Washington.

The Business of Robert Cohen & Son, Established 64 Years Ago.

FOUR years ago, in 1838, the "Evening Star" first went to press when Washington was hardly more than a village. ROBERT COHEN, the father of the senior member of the firm of Robert Cohen & Son of 1114 F street, established the shoe business, which has been carried on uninterruptedly ever since with honor and deserved success. This is a record that cannot be approached, or anything like it, by any other house in the city in the same line of business.

The present Robert Cohen succeeded his father in 1850 and continued in business at one store for 40 years. The firm moved on F street three years ago, making 52 years since the senior member first began "putting feet" in shoes. The business is extended to the citizens of Washington to call and have their "soles renewed," and have been the case at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES consistent with quality.

"Shoes built on honor" has always been the motto of this house, and the citizens of Washington for three generations can bear witness to its honesty and fair dealing. A customer does not have to be a judge of fine footwear to get it at this house. Nothing but reliable quality is handled. Special attention is directed to a complete line of footwear appropriate for GENTS for men, women and children. The stock of Slippers, comprising all kinds in various colored leathers, felt, velvet, etc., was never so large and comprehensive as this season. The prices are remarkable for their lowness.

**Robt. Cohen and Son,**

1114 F St. NEXT TO COLUMBIA THEATRE.

de 16-1150

**Gifts Men Like.**

GIVE a man something he can use and you'll hit the nail right on the head. How about some of these? CHAYS, handkerchiefs, 50c. GLOVES, Adlers and other famous makes for street and dress, \$1-SUSPENDERS, 50c. Hats, Shirts, Collars, etc. XMAS PURCHASES handily made. MOORE & CULLINAN, 435 7th St. UNION HATTERS AND HATBANDERS.

de 16-1150

**If YOU Are Fond of DELICIOUS Coffee**

Try Our MOCHA & JAVA.

N. Duvall, 1923 H. Duval, Pa. Av.

de 16-1150

**Owen-Tailored Suits for Ladies**

—represent the highest attainment in the art of tailoring. Superb fabric—artistic designing—styles that follow fashion's latest dictates. Perfect fit always assured.

OWEN, Tailor, 423 11th. Men & Women, de 16-154

**Toilet Articles FOR XMAS**

Gifts that are acceptable to both ladies and men—Perfumes, Extracts, Bay Rum and other Toilet Waters. Imported Soaps in boxes. Atomizers, Pure Bristles. Hair Brushes, Military Brushes. Dressing Combs. Lowest prices for the best.

**Evans' Drug Store,**

922-924 F St. N.W.

de 16-1150

**If You'll Give Men and Boys**

—something from our stock, it will insure you a grateful recipient. Any of the following are good: Guns, Razors, Pocket Knives, Foot Balls, Ice and Roller Skates, Boxing Gloves, Wrestling Belts, Skating Boots, Platforms, Cameras, etc.

—GUARANTEED for one year—ONLY \$19.75.

**Walford's**

Two Stores, 906 & 477 Pa. Ave.

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS.

de 16-1150

**Useful Gifts in Rich Furniture.**

LUXURIOUS Turkish Chairs, Davenport, Colonial Reception Chairs, China Cabinets, Bookcases, etc.

**Wurdeman & Co.**

INTERIOR DECORATORS & FURNISHERS.

610 12th St. North of F.

de 16-1150

"DINNER PARTIES A Specialty."

**Every Table Delicacy and Substantial.**

—O matter what you desire for your dinner party, it's sure to be here. We not only have the greatest variety, but the choicest meats, poultry, game, Sea Food, Hot and Cold Vegetables and Fruits. LOWEST PRICES.

—Our suggestions for the menu may prove of service to you.

**Cottage Market, 818 14th St.**

de 16-1150

**Xmas "Good Things" to Eat and Drink.**

—ACH day brings a host of new Table Delicacies suitable for the bountiful repasts that prevail during the Yuletide season. No other store in the city offers such large and choice assortments of "good things." They are all here in great quality and at LOWEST PRICES.

—XMAS ORDERS taken at any time.

**C.C. Bryan, 1413 N. Y. Ave.**

de 16-1150

**CRANBORNE EXAMINS**

Liberal Party Leaders Ask About Venezuela.

DEBATE NOT ALLOWED

MINISTER ACKNOWLEDGES THE SITUATION IS GRAVE.

Noncommittal on Question of Arbitration—He Indorses the Monroe Doctrine, However.

A dispatch from London last night says: The house of commons was crowded this evening when the Venezuelan matter came up for debate. Henry White, the American charge d'affaires, had a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Schwann, advanced liberal, who had moved an adjournment to discuss Venezuelan affairs, after having expressed surprise that the government was anxious for another war after South Africa, complained of the paucity of the information contained in the Venezuelan situation which had been given to parliament. He said he hoped arbitration would be accepted, because, although President Roosevelt is anxious to act correctly, the situation is full of danger, and the President's hands might be forced by politicians.

Lord Cranborne spoke after Mr. Schwann. He reproached this member with a desire to discredit the government, and explained that the paper in the Venezuelan matter were very voluminous, and that those issued today were only a summary. He said that Great Britain had to perform a duty among the nations, and had to prevent Venezuela from breaking the law of nations. The United States took the sensible view that Great Britain's insistence that Venezuela should meet her engagements was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine.

England Favors Monroe Doctrine.

"No country has been more anxious than Great Britain," said Lord Cranborne, "to assist the American government in maintaining that doctrine."

This remark was greeted with cheers. Continuing, the under-secretary said the British government has displayed great forbearance, and that it was only after Venezuela had been thrice summoned to do right that the government had been driven to strong measures to secure the safety, liberty and property of British subjects in Venezuela, and that in the execution of these measures the government desired to pursue the same course of moderation.

Lord Cranborne said also that the blockade would be carried out with every regard for the interests of Colombia, and that the liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then voiced his strong satisfaction with Lord Cranborne's speech. He complained of the lack of information about the German and British claims, which he said seemed to be on a different footing. The speaker said he was an advocate of the best possible feeling between the two countries, but that in this matter Great Britain seemed to be bound hand and foot to Germany.

Germany Must First Be Placated.

"We could do nothing with regard to our claims," continued the liberal leader, "unless the Germans are perfectly satisfied with the settlement of their claims. Such an agreement is contrary to the country's best interests. The noble lord has said nothing about an important communication received from the United States; there would be universal satisfaction if this communication was of such a nature as to lead to a peaceful solution of what, after all, seems to be a somewhat squallid difficulty."

Premier Balfour then spoke. He accused the mover and the second of the motion to adjourn of a desire to discredit the government, and said this was not the way to approach a painful international episode. The premier declared there was no justification for the assumption that the government was prepared to go to war for the Venezuelan bolshoiors. The crisis of the matter was a series of outrages by Venezuelans on British seamen and ship owners, for which not only had compensation been refused, but Great Britain's reputation had been entirely disregarded. It was an intolerable situation, and the premier denied that the government had been unduly hasty. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appeared to desire to co-operate with Germany on his own peculiar terms, but few allies would be prepared to act on such a basis.

Origin of Arbitration Proposal.

Mr. Grant declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned, the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added also that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German Interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas, Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that there was from Venezuela, through the United States, the suggestion for arbitration had come. On that point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have had the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by these controversies, but that on the contrary she should have refused arbitration. He said that he was actually engaged in hostilities; then this idea of arbitration suddenly commended itself to Mr. Grant. He said that the premier said he would say nothing for or against this idea, and repeated that it had not come from the government of the United States.

Criticized the Government.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and other members of the house then criticized the government for its action and pressed for additional information. Timothy M. Healy (nationalist) declared that the Irish vote in America had driven the British government into a humiliating alliance with Germany and warned the government that it was in a perilous position, owing to the state of political feeling in the United States.

Replying to questions, Premier Balfour said Italy was sending warships to Venezuelan waters, but that there was no agreement between Italy and Great Britain, as there was between Great Britain and Germany. Referring to the Anglo-German fleets on the Venezuelan coast, the premier said there was no question of seniority, as the two fleets were acting along different parts of the coast and independently of each other.

Mr. Schwann's motion was rejected without a division.

MR. WHITE IN CHARGE.

Trying to Arrange Peaceable Settlement in Venezuela.

A London dispatch says: In Ambassador Choate's absence Charge d'Affaires White is making every effort to arrange some pacific method of settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. He is in constant communication with the State Department at Washington. Nothing definite has yet been arranged, but the Associated Press understands that there is some hope of further hostilities being avoided. The negotiations are handicapped by the absence from London of several of the cabinet ministers, as before an answer can be given the cabinet will probably have

During this week anyone having The Star sent by mail for one month or longer at the regular price of 50 cents per month will receive the Fiftieth Anniversary Number without additional charge.

**CRANBORNE EXAMINS**

Liberal Party Leaders Ask About Venezuela.

DEBATE NOT ALLOWED

MINISTER ACKNOWLEDGES THE SITUATION IS GRAVE.

Noncommittal on Question of Arbitration—He Indorses the Monroe Doctrine, However.

A dispatch from London last night says: The house of commons was crowded this evening when the Venezuelan matter came up for debate. Henry White, the American charge d'affaires, had a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Schwann, advanced liberal, who had moved an adjournment to discuss Venezuelan affairs, after having expressed surprise that the government was anxious for another war after South Africa, complained of the paucity of the information contained in the Venezuelan situation which had been given to parliament. He said he hoped arbitration would be accepted, because, although President Roosevelt is anxious to act correctly, the situation is full of danger, and the President's hands might be forced by politicians.

Lord Cranborne spoke after Mr. Schwann. He reproached this member with a desire to discredit the government, and explained that the paper in the Venezuelan matter were very voluminous, and that those issued today were only a summary. He said that Great Britain had to perform a duty among the nations, and had to prevent Venezuela from breaking the law of nations. The United States took the sensible view that Great Britain's insistence that Venezuela should meet her engagements was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine.

England Favors Monroe Doctrine.

"No country has been more anxious than Great Britain," said Lord Cranborne, "to assist the American government in maintaining that doctrine."

This remark was greeted with cheers. Continuing, the under-secretary said the British government has displayed great forbearance, and that it was only after Venezuela had been thrice summoned to do right that the government had been driven to strong measures to secure the safety, liberty and property of British subjects in Venezuela, and that in the execution of these measures the government desired to pursue the same course of moderation.

Lord Cranborne said also that the blockade would be carried out with every regard for the interests of Colombia, and that the liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then voiced his strong satisfaction with Lord Cranborne's speech. He complained of the lack of information about the German and British claims, which he said seemed to be on a different footing. The speaker said he was an advocate of the best possible feeling between the two countries, but that in this matter Great Britain seemed to be bound hand and foot to Germany.

Germany Must First Be Placated.

"We could do nothing with regard to our claims," continued the liberal leader, "unless the Germans are perfectly satisfied with the settlement of their claims. Such an agreement is contrary to the country's best interests. The noble lord has said nothing about an important communication received from the United States; there would be universal satisfaction if this communication was of such a nature as to lead to a peaceful solution of what, after all, seems to be a somewhat squallid difficulty."

Premier Balfour then spoke. He accused the mover and the second of the motion to adjourn of a desire to discredit the government, and said this was not the way to approach a painful international episode. The premier declared there was no justification for the assumption that the government was prepared to go to war for the Venezuelan bolshoiors. The crisis of the matter was a series of outrages by Venezuelans on British seamen and ship owners, for which not only had compensation been refused, but Great Britain's reputation had been entirely disregarded. It was an intolerable situation, and the premier denied that the government had been unduly hasty. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appeared to desire to co-operate with Germany on his own peculiar terms, but few allies would be prepared to act on such a basis.

Origin of Arbitration Proposal.

Mr. Grant declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned, the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added also that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German Interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas, Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that there was from Venezuela, through the United States, the suggestion for arbitration had come. On that point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have had the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by these controversies, but that on the contrary she should have refused arbitration. He said that he was actually engaged in hostilities; then this idea of arbitration suddenly commended itself to Mr. Grant. He said that the premier said he would say nothing for or against this idea, and repeated that it had not come from the government of the United States.

Criticized the Government.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and other members of the house then criticized the government for its action and pressed for additional information. Timothy M. Healy (nationalist) declared that the Irish vote in America had driven the British government into a humiliating alliance with Germany and warned the government that it was in a perilous position, owing to the state of political feeling in the United States.

Replying to questions, Premier Balfour said Italy was sending warships to Venezuelan waters, but that there was no agreement between Italy and Great Britain, as there was between Great Britain and Germany. Referring to the Anglo-German fleets on the Venezuelan coast, the premier said there was no question of seniority, as the two fleets were acting along different parts of the coast and independently of each other.

Mr. Schwann's motion was rejected without a division.

MR. WHITE IN CHARGE.

Trying to Arrange Peaceable Settlement in Venezuela.

A London dispatch says: In Ambassador Choate's absence Charge d'Affaires White is making every effort to arrange some pacific method of settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. He is in constant communication with the State Department at Washington. Nothing definite has yet been arranged, but the Associated Press understands that there is some hope of further hostilities being avoided. The negotiations are handicapped by the absence from London of several of the cabinet ministers, as before an answer can be given the cabinet will probably have

During this week anyone having The Star sent by mail for one month or longer at the regular price of 50 cents per month will receive the Fiftieth Anniversary Number without additional charge.

to meet. No decision is expected before Wednesday.

DEMONSTRATION AT GUAYAQUIL.

Citizens Visit Venezuelan Consulate Crying "Long Live Castro."

A dispatch from Guayaquil, Ecuador, yesterday says: A patriotic demonstration took place here last night. A large number of people who had attended a meeting went to the Venezuelan and to all the other South American consulates, shouting: "Long Live Castro!" "Long live Venezuela!" and "Long live the South American countries!"

The participants in the demonstration before dispersing adopted a resolution asking President Plaza to protest officially against the action of the allied powers.

DI RIVA AT HIS POST.

Denial That He Has Left Caracas to Board Warship.

A dispatch from Rome yesterday says: The statement published in the United States today that Signor di Riva, the minister of Italy at Caracas, had gone on board the Italian cruiser Giovanna Bausan at La Guaira is incorrect.

King Victor Emmanuel, who is keenly interested in the Venezuelan trouble and the attitude of the United States, today received in private audience Captain Borea, who is leaving tonight to take command of the Italian cruiser Elba, bound for Venezuela.

The king expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution of the questions would be found, but said he was sure the Italian sailors would do honor to their country in all eventualities.

GERMANS ARE UNITED.

All Political Elements Support the Policy in Venezuela.

A dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Berlin yesterday says: The German press of all political shades enthusiastically supports the German government's drastic policy in Venezuela.

The pan-Germanic and anti-Monroe doctrine journals are especially jubilant, and predict that the doctrine will offer no opposition to military occupation. Die Welt says:

"The possibility that the Venezuelan case may become complicated is not to be lost sight of. Brother Jonathan, despite his promises to be neutral and correct, is not to be trusted too far. If he can play a trick on Germany he would do it readily."

Says Boersen Courier: "In certain English circles there are evidences of bad feeling, especially because of Germany's action in making the Venezuelan warships helpless. We are informed from authoritative sources that the German government did not give commanders power to destroy the ships belonging to Venezuela, but simply to make them useless."

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The program of German and British action is simple: Non-interference with the independence of Venezuela, and no annexation of territory. Such a program should assure President Roosevelt and his administration that no ulterior motives are entertained. The efforts of the United States to make Mr. Bowen an arbitrator cannot be considered at this stage. We must first humiliate President Castro and give him a lesson for future guidance. It is the duty of the allied powers to seize the custom house and collect the receipts."

WHICH REPUBLIC NEXT?

This is the Question Which the Colombians Are Asking.

A special to the Baltimore Sun from Panama, Colombia, says: Intense excitement continues here over the situation in Venezuela.

Bitter feeling prevails against what is called the unjustifiable aggression of the Anglo-German alliance. Statements that the United States is regarding the affair with indifference are galling. South and Central Americans on the isthmus are disappointed with the Roosevelt-Hay interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which they unfavorably compare with the policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard Rustin in 1896. The energetic efforts of Mr. Cleveland and his success in causing England to recede from her position created a sentiment of deep respect for the power of the United States.

Now Spanish-Americans have reversed their opinion. It is the general impression here that the United States will never be able to sign a treaty for a canal without the consent of the Anglo-German alliance or against its opposition.

Colombians feel that they are justified in being alarmed over the situation. It is their opinion that Colombia may soon be brought to account for hundreds of German and British claims, which will be rigorously enforced. The alleged debts, which grew out of the late revolution, are said to be imaginary in many cases, yet with the present interpretation of the Monroe doctrine Colombians feel that they are at the mercy of the whims of European powers. They declare that the United States, to hold its prestige in the South American Republics, must put a stop to this vigorous interpretation of the doctrine.

It is the general impression on the isthmus that the United States is at the bottom of the aggressiveness of England. The belief is that England has combined with Germany under the pretext of collecting unpaid public debts, at the same time to bring about a treaty for a canal, and to allow England to usurp Paitia Island and other valuable possessions in the neighborhood of the Orinoco river.

W. C. T. U. WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Mrs. Martin to Have Free Hand Regarding W. C. T. U. Picture.